

## POLAND NOW RIVALS PLIGHT OF BELGIUM

Children Chief Sufferers in Land Stripped of Necessities, Says Relief Worker.

Poland is in the destitute state for want of food and clothing among the poor that Belgium would have been during the war, had there been no commission for relief in that country, according to Dr. Vernon Kellogg, American Relief Administration official, who recently returned from Warsaw.

Dr. Kellogg was a member of Mr. Hoover's staff in Belgium, and at the conclusion of hostilities, entered Poland as the Hoover emissary in charge of food relief. He first entered Poland in 1915, a few months after the German occupation. His report of starvation, disease and suffering that existed at that time is one of the most harrowing documents in the records of American relief work overseas.

Dr. Kellogg made the following statement regarding the work after the armistice:

"With Warsaw as our headquarters, we began operations in Poland in January, 1919, and within a few weeks there was established a steady importation of food into that country. Tons and tons of it came from overseas through the Port of Danzig.

"It was impossible to do all that the administration wanted to do, because the need of Poland was too great, but it was agreed that enough food should be sent to Poland to care for the four million people until the great agricultural districts could again provide for them.

"But in addition to these four million people who so pressing need relief, there was another call for relief from a source that could not be resisted: the children of the land. Many of these were orphans, hungry, emaciated, destitute and diseased. So the American Relief Administration added to its work by instituting a system of feeding these children. In a few months a million and a quarter Polish children were getting a free meal every day of special food prepared to counteract the effects of their previous undernourishment."

To finish the job eight great organizations have united under the name of the European Relief Council to raise the funds necessary to care for the food needs and the medical needs of the 3,500,000 children of Eastern and Central Europe. These organizations are the American Relief Administration, the American Red Cross, the American Friends Service Committee (Quakers), the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the Knights of Columbus, the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A.

More than \$5,000,000 has been spent by the American Red Cross in aiding the stricken people of Poland. The organization has nursed the sick, fed the starving, clothed the naked, sheltered the homeless, schooled the children and cared for the orphans there. It has conducted a relentless fight against typhus, cholera and other terrible diseases. So today millions of men and women in that resurrected nation speak in grateful appreciation of "The Greatest Mother in the World."

Nearly 200 American Red Cross workers are now engaged in relief activities in Poland. Four large relief camps are in operation and eleven mobile units are in the field. During the last twelve months this organization was largely instrumental in the reestablishment of a million refugees at a cost for general relief of more than \$1,000,000. Last winter one-half million war orphans were aided materially, and since then a series of large orphanages have been established to give them permanent care.

### MICKIE SAYS

IT TAKES SUBSCRIPTIONS, ADVERTISING, JOBS PRINTING TO KEEP THE HOME PAPER TOOTING THE HORN FOR THE OLD HOME TOWN. AN' THE MORE BUSINESS, THE MORE TOOT 'N' TH' MORE TOOT, TH' MORE TOWN, SO DRAG IN HER BUSINESS



## WORLD NOT YET NORMAL IN 1920

European Nations, Especially, Are Beset With Troubles During Period of Readjustment.

### PRINCIPAL EVENTS REVIEWED

Failure of Senate to Ratify Peace Treaty Leaves United States Technically at War—Presidential Election Holds Interest.

By DONALD F. BIGGS.

The world throughout the year 1920 was passing through the troublesome period of readjustment and reaction that began with the close of the World War. Of all the great powers that had been involved in the conflict, the United States alone remained technically in a state of war with Germany through the failure of the senate to ratify the peace treaty. For all practical purposes, however, the United States was at peace and conditions in this country were more nearly normal than in most of the nations of Europe which had accepted the settlements agreed upon by the peace conference at Paris.

Although the great war had ended, the world was not at peace in 1920. Territorial disputes and jealousies arising out of the war resulted in a large number of minor conflicts.

The Irish problem remained unsolved and the situation in the Emerald Isle grew more serious as the year progressed. In the United States, despite minor radical activities and the uncertainties accompanying the readjustment of business and industrial conditions, there was continued prosperity and optimism.

### INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

The World War was formally ended January 10 when Germany and fourteen of the powers allied against her in the war exchanged ratifications of the Treaty of Versailles at Paris. The United States, however, was not among the nations participating in this ceremony, as the treaty had not been ratified by the senate.

The League of Nations came into actual being at Paris January 16 when the executive council held its first meeting with representatives from Belgium, Brazil, England, Italy, France, Japan, Greece and Spain participating.

The Russian government made a step toward securing peace with its warring neighbors by concluding treaties with Ukraine and Estonia.

The Turkish peace terms were completed on March 3, and a week later the Allies decided to use force to impose the terms upon Turkey, sending troops to occupy Constantinople. The allied forces occupied the Turkish capital without opposition.

Polish troops began a spring offensive against the Russian Bolsheviks in the Baltic region on March 23. Warsaw reported heavy fighting at many points on the 400-mile front. Three days later Poland offered peace terms to Russia, providing for restoration of the kingdom of 1772, return of art and other treasures, and an indemnity for invasions since 1914. Polish troops administered a severe defeat to the Bolsheviks at Podolia April 13.

The Poles and Ukrainians negotiated a treaty on April 27, recognizing Ukrainian independence from Russia. A combined army of Poles and Ukrainians then launched an offensive against the Russian "Red" forces, capturing Kiev on May 8 and the great port of Odessa on May 11.

Bolshevik troops invaded Persia at Astara May 18, forcing the withdrawal of British troops. Bolshevik troops on the Polish front were re-enforced and launched an attack on a ninety-mile front, seeking to open communication with East Prussia. On June 3 they succeeded in flanking and driving back General Pilsudski's Polish troops.

The supreme council continued its efforts to complete the peace settlements. The treaty with Hungary was signed June 4 at Versailles, Ambassador Wallace signing for the United States. Turkey was granted fifteen days additional time to present its views regarding the treaty with that country.

While these peace negotiations were in progress, fighting continued at many points. Over 300 Italian prisoners were killed by Albanians at Tirana on June 18 in retaliation for the assassination of Essad Pasha in Paris on June 13.

Supported by British troops and battleships at Malta and Constantinople, the Greeks began a campaign to oust the Turkish Nationalists from parts of Asia Minor.

On July 7 the Bolshevik troops captured Rovno, throwing the Poles into retreat on the entire front. Poland opened negotiations for an armistice and these continued for a week when it was reported that Russia had ordered the postponement of the negotiations and the capture of Warsaw. Bolshevik troops captured Lomza and Brest-Litovsk, and began a drive on Lemberg August 1. During the next

## Photograph That Reunites Relatives



While reading a pamphlet appealing for funds for the Near East relief, Charles M. Kuchlan of New York, an Armenian rug salesman, saw this picture of inmates of the organization's home at Slivas, Turkey, for Christian orphans rescued from Moslem harems. In the center of the front row he recognized his niece, Vartanush Benbelgian, a victim of the deportations of 1915. He has sent money to help the girl in this country.

## Kentucky News

Winchester, Jan. 4.—Tobacco sales were suspended here today after a single crop had been auctioned and the closing bids rejected. The top grade of the crop brought 20 cents, and the entire haul end was bid in at \$1.

Carlisle, Jan. 4.—Growers peremptorily stopped the sale of tobacco at the People's house after one load had been sold at prices ranging from fifty cents to twenty dollars per hundred.

Threats were made against the buying and knives were drawn, but no attack was made and there was no act of violence.

Harlan, Jan. 4.—Judge W. T. Davis instructed the grand jury of Harlan county, which began actual work today, to investigate the murder of Lura Parson, the Pine Mountain Settlement school teacher, who was murdered on a lonely trail on Pine Mountain last September.

Louisville, Dec. 21.—Three hundred and seventy-five alleged moonshiners were arrested and 774 illegal stills with 3,738 gallons of liquor were seized in the Southeastern prohibition district during November, according to a report issued here by prohibition officials.

Sales were suspended on the Lexington loose leaf market, the largest in the world. Tuesday morning at 10:30 o'clock while an auction was in progress at the Tattersalls house. The order was given by Supervisor of Sales Ben Bosworth, acting under instructions from the Lexington Warehousemen's Association, after more than 2,000 farmers had voiced a protest against the continuation of sales.

A mass meeting of Burley tobacco growers, warehousemen, bankers and other persons interested in tobacco production in Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio and West Virginia will be held in the Lexington Opera House Friday morning at 10 o'clock to devise ways and means for handling of the present leaf crop as well as to make arrangements for cutting out the 1921 crop.

Washington, Jan. 4.—The Republican members of Congress from Kentucky are now convinced that A. T. Hert, of Louisville, will be appointed Secretary of War. They say they have a "straight tip" to that effect.

Richmond, Jan. 4.—"Uncle" Woodson Heathman, of Newby, says the closing yuletide has been the happiest of his life. He celebrated his 99th birthday in December, and, since he was three weeks old has lived in the same house.

Louisville, Jan. 4.—A diagnosis of the needs of every community in Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio, is to be made by the American Red Cross, according to word received at Red Cross (Continued on Page 5)

## U. S. News

Buenos Aires, Jan. 4.—Bainbridge Colby, American Secretary of State, and his party left Buenos Aires tonight on their return trip to the United States.

Marion, Ohio, Jan. 4.—W. N. Doak, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, came to Marion today at the request of President-elect Harding and discussed with him the general problem of railways and railway labor.

Marion, Ohio, Jan. 4.—In his discussion of international affairs with a number of visitors, President-elect Harding has indicated very plainly that he will take a deeper interest in Central and South American affairs than any President of recent years.

Washington, Jan. 4.—A decrease of \$192,932,075 in the public debt during the last month of 1920 was announced today by the treasury. On December 31 the total gross debt was \$23,982,224,168, compared with \$24,087,365,128 on last September 30, and \$26,596,701,648 on August 31, 1919, when the war debt was at its peak.

Detroit, Jan. 4.—Despite the fact that several Detroit automobile plants opened yesterday after inventories, they did so with vastly decreased forces, and 100,000 fewer men are employed here now than was the case two weeks ago, George W. Grant, secretary of the Employers' Association of Detroit, said today. "A net increase of only 1,000 men has been added to the working forces of the factories in the past few days."

Washington, Jan. 4.—The resolution reviving the War Finance Corporation became a law today with its reauthorization by the House over President Wilson's veto. The Senate overrode the veto Monday. The vote in the House was 250 to 66 with three voting present or 37 more than the required two-thirds majority. The vote was taken without debate, after Representative Mondell, the Republican leader had stated that since all members realized that the President had raised no question it seemed wise to proceed to vote without discussion.

Washington, Jan. 3.—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee was called in special session today to take up the question of international disarmament. The resolution of Senator Borah, Republican, Idaho, proposing negotiations with Great Britain and Japan toward an agreement for a fifty per cent cut in naval construction over a period of years was before the committee for consideration.

New York, Jan. 1.—The house in which Theodore Roosevelt was born at 28 East Thirtieth street in New York City will be dedicated as a national shrine next Thursday, the second anniversary of his death. In the (Continued from page 5)

## ANTICIPATE PROSPEROUS NEW YEAR

MERCHANTS BREATHE SIGH OF RELIEF WITH EXPIRATION OF OLD BUSINESS YEAR.

Period of Abnormal Profits Is Said to Have Ended, and Old-Fashioned Standards of Service and Prices Must Have Recognition.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

New York.—Many merchants breathed a sigh of relief at the closing of the year 1920. It was a twelve-month of trying experience to most of those concerned in mercantile affairs. It witnessed the peak of prices in a number of commodities and also the greatest declines in values in the shortest space of time within the memory of those active in business. The disturbances, both in the domestic and foreign trade brought much embarrassment to traders as well as to producers. The only thing that has been established has been that the days of abnormal profits are gone, and that success in the future must be dependent on the old-fashioned standards of merit and service. It took little capital and no skill to make money up to a few months ago. For a long period almost any listed stock could be gamblled in with the certainty of profit and the same held true with about every kind of commodity from wheat to wool or from silk to sugar.

Knowledge was not required while the prices of everything were rising. The fall in values has swept most of the speculators into the ash bin of failure and has left the way clear for the real merchants again. This is no inconsiderable gain to legitimate business. In the primary markets the opening of the new year is marked by a feeling of more confidence than has been apparent for some time. It is felt that the time is ripe for the resumption of more active buying. In quite a number of lines prices have been cut to a point that should prove attractive, especially as it is known that stocks in the hands of jobbers and retailers are very low and need replenishing. During the past week quite a number of buyers have been in this city to place orders. Most of them represented the larger retail stores which have felt the need of filling the gaps made in stocks by the holiday trading as well as that of providing for the reduction and other sales of the present month. This week and next more of the wholesalers and jobbers will be in this city and their visits will be for the purpose of buying. The extraordinary number of reservations in the hotels is the first evidence of the coming invasion.

### Bandits' Victim To Die

Culver, Ind.—Russell Saine, Culver merchant, who was shot when in a running fight, following the robbery of the Culver Exchange Bank by five men, can not recover. It was said at the hospital. Four of the bandits have been captured and approximately all of the \$10,000 stolen has been recovered. Earl Willis, of La Porte County, alleged to be the fifth member of the bandit gang, has not been apprehended. He is said to have fired the shot which struck Saine.

### Auto Licenses Prepared

Columbus, O.—Reports that the Ohio Automobile Department will be unable for several weeks to fill applications for 1921 automobile licenses were denied here by officials in charge of the distribution of the plates. They say that contrary to the reports, which have received wide circulation throughout the state, both the department here and the branches established at other points in the state are ready to fill all applications promptly.

### Price of Standard Pipe Cut

Youngstown, O.—Republic Iron and Steel Company announces a reduction in price of standard pipe of \$7 a ton, to the Steel Corporation level. Aside from pipe business, few new steel orders are coming into the valley, and prospects of additional suspensions and curtailments are likely.

### Canada's Immigration

Montreal.—Canada received over 150,000 immigrants during 1920. Of these about 80,000 were from the British Isles, 49,000 from the United States and 22,000 from other countries. It was the biggest year's immigration since the outbreak of war.

### Now Is the Time To Buy

Boston.—The belief that business readjustment and deflation "is more than half completed," and that "the worst is over," was expressed by Albia B. Johnson, President of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, in an address before the Boston Chamber of Commerce. "It is not good business as well as good patriotism to start buying now, to get the wheels of industry once more in motion to relieve unemployment and to spread the improvement of conditions over a longer period," he said.

## World News

The former Chancellor of Germany, Bethman Hollweg, died during the week, after a short illness with pneumonia. It is remembered that upon him fell the responsibility of important decisions at the beginning of the war. He gave utterance to the famous phrase which characterized the neutralization of Belgium as a "scrap of paper." He admitted the violation of Belgium was wrong, but said Germany would make up for it afterwards. He did not favor the submarine policy and warned Germany against the underestimation of America's strength. He was engaged in writing a history of the war at the time of his death.

A renewal of the treaty of alliance between England and Japan is under discussion. The break up of Russia changes materially the condition which gave rise to the alliance. It is probable, however, that it will be renewed, as the two countries have many interests in Eastern Asia and in the Pacific Ocean. On account of the control which Japan has been getting in China, it is believed that the United States will have an interest in the terms of the alliance, and it has even been suggested that she join it. This she is not likely to do.

The will of the late ex-empress of France, Eugenie, has just been probated. She left an estate of over ten millions of dollars. One unique bequest was a portrait of herself to Sir John Burgoyne, the Englishman, who took her across the Channel in a vessel at the time of the Franco-Prussian War in 1870, after the capture of her husband, Napoleon III. Eugenie had the reputation of being the most beautiful queen in Europe. She was Spanish by birth. It is interesting to know that she lived to see the French victory over Germany.

Mexico seems to have settled down to an orderly life. The new President, Obregon, is popular and possesses elements of strength. He is trying just now to cultivate friendly relations with foreign nations. Foreign capital is invited to Mexico and security is promised to the investor. The old enemy of settled order, Villa, is living in plenty on his large estate, and Mexico is willing to give him all he asks in order to keep him quiet. His followers are scattered and could not easily be rallied.

The American Secretary of State Colby is now in South America seeking to conserve good relations with the countries to the South. The visit is made, in part, as a recognition of the cordial support we received from most of the Latin-American states in the recent war. It is fitting that this should be done by the administration that is going out. There is a great deal of idealism among the South American states and a cordial recognition of the American policy of peace and democracy.

It is with considerable surprise that we learn of Belgium's recovery along all lines. Not only are her factories again producing large output of manufactured goods, but her coal mines are producing larger amounts of coal than they did before the war. The production is estimated at two millions of tons. It is true the mines were not destroyed to the extent that they were in France and in some cases continued producing all through the war.

Climatic conditions are unusual this year in other countries besides the United States. So dry has it been in Switzerland, where several of the large rivers have their sources, that such rivers as the Rhine and the Rhone are lower than they have ever been known to be. These are usually large streams and carry considerable commerce into the interior of Germany and France. If such is the condition of large rivers, the lack of water in small streams must cause much inconvenience.

Testimony by Commissioner Wallis, of the Ellis Island immigration station, that Europe is "literally moving to the United States" and that a "flood" of aliens is imminent, still left members of the Senate immigration commission doubtful tonight as to action upon the Johnson bill prohibiting immigration for one year. Several members frankly expressed doubt whether any measures to stop or restrict immigration would be enacted at this session of Congress.



## East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

### JACKSON COUNTY

**Clover Bottom**  
Clover Bottom, Dec. 20, 1920.—Several of the schools in this vicinity closed December 24. Miss Laura Smith, teacher of Clover Bottom school, is expecting to attend school at Berea College.—Wm. Hurst gave a social at his home for several young people of this community. Everyone reported a good time.—Chas. Abney had a serious accident recently, when his horse fell and threw him off, resulting in his arm being broken in two places.—Greene Hayes of Gray Hawk has been visiting relatives at Clover Bottom for a few days.—Alfred Abrams, who has been in Ohio at work for a few years, is at home on account of the serious illness of his mother.—Mrs. Samuel Abrams is slowly recovering from a very serious attack of typhoid fever.—Several of the Berea students who spent Christmas holidays at their homes in Clover Bottom have returned to school at Berea.—We greatly regret the loss of two of our most influential citizens, Stanley Powell and mother, who have bought property on Center street, Berea, and moved to it.—Wm. Hayes of Illinois is back in Kentucky visiting his relatives, and is expecting to make his home here in the future.—Cave Spring school and several citizens of the district gave a very delightful entertainment on Saturday night, December 25. Everyone who attended seemed to enjoy the program very much and everybody is very much interested in the future success of the school.

### Hugh

Hugh, Dec. 27, 1920.—Mr. and Mrs. Ebb Baker moved one day last week on the Berea pike to the place known as Jarvis Carrier farm.—Roy McKinney and family are visiting relatives in North Carolina; also D. C. Hart is spending Christmas with his children in North Carolina. He will bring his son home with him to live near the sawmill. The sawmill is shut down, will not run any more until the first of the year.—John Clemmons has bought the George Benge farm for \$1,200.—Gertrude Abrams was visiting friends and relatives at Blue Lick Saturday and Sunday.—Rev. Jim Harding filled his regular appointment at this place Saturday and Sunday and was called for the next year.—Willie Abrams has bought the Louis VanWinkle farm. Mr. VanWinkle will live with his son-in-law on the Jarvis Carrier farm.—Thelma Jackson, Edna Jackson and Katie Alexander were the guests of Gertrude and Farie Abrams Tuesday night. Miss Thelma Jackson had an interesting Christmas tree for the little ones Friday morning.—Joe Alexander is very ill.

### Carico

Carico, Jan. 2.—We had a thunder storm Friday night.—Mrs. Edna Tussey is improving slowly.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Tussey, December 29, a fine boy.—The infant of Andrew Lear is very poorly with scarlet fever.—The infant of David Lear has been very sick.—Bob Davies of near Hazard has bought the farm of Mathew Birch.—T. J. Faubus and Isaac Himes were visiting Morgan

Himes Sunday.—Mrs. Lucinda Summers has been very poorly for the last few days.—Mr. and Mrs. Wes Summers have been buying their furniture to go to housekeeping.

### Herd

Herd, Dec. 31, '20.—Misses Jewell and Hazel McGeorge and Ley Farmer and John Amyx attended the Christmas tree at Maulden last Friday.—Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Farmer and Misses Ersie and Lizzie Farmer took Christmas dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Farmer.—Miss Jewell McGeorge spent Christmas with Miss Ruby Davidson of Maulden.—James Madden, who was with home folks for Christmas, returned to Hamilton last Tuesday.—Conley and Othmer Flannery, who have been with home folks for a few weeks, have returned to their work at Hamilton and Louisville.—Mr. and Mrs. George Amyx are in poor health.—Mrs. Belle Farmer has been sick for the last few days.—Beatrice, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Riley Simpson, is very sick.—Mrs. Clara Akemon is very sick with pneumonia fever.—Miss Ley Farmer and nephew, Clarence, attended the funeral of Mrs. Jane Hamilton at Tyner last Thursday.—Misses Pearl and Maggie Wyrick attended the Christmas tree at Huff last Friday.

### McKee

McKee, Jan. 3.—Miss Lillian Stam from Mt. Vernon, O., is visiting friends in McKee.—Miss Lucille Collier, who has been attending school at London, is visiting home folks. She was accompanied home by her friends, Misses Johnnie May North from Georgia and Frances Truso from Louisiana.—The Ladies prayer meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Tyra Linnhardt yesterday afternoon. The meeting was led by an earnest and efficient leader, Mrs. Sarah Glenn.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Jesse, December 27, a fine boy.—Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Boggs are moving to their new home at Bradshaw.—Mr. Alex Tinscher and family are moving to H. F. Minter's farm near town.

### Bradshaw

Bradshaw, Jan. 3.—Smith school closed, December 28, with a nice candy treat.—Edna Ramsey, who has had pneumonia, is improving.—Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Ramsey are moving to Richmond.—Mrs. Slone and children of Kirksville are visiting her mother, Mrs. Trisy Ramsey.—Misses Delsie and Bertha Smith visited friends and relatives at Heidelberg and Cressmont, Ky., during Christmas.—Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Boggs are moving in the property known as the Ramsey property.—Miss Martha Bennett spent Christmas at Mrs. Tabitha Smith's.—The Smith school has done excellent work thru community meeting. A Junior Agricultural Club was organized with enrolment of 13 club members.—Miss Delsie Smith will leave for Berea, where she will take a course in nursing.—Bertha Smith will enter school at McKee.—Miss Lucy Ramsey, who is in school at Berea, spent the holidays with home folks.—Mrs. A. J. Hamilton died at her home near Tyner, after

an illness of twelve months and six days with tuberculosis. She leaves a husband, three daughters and two sons, grandchildren and aged father and mother, and a host of friends and relatives.

### MADISON COUNTY

#### Wallaceton

Wallaceton, Dec. 27, 1920.—Miss Fannie Kidd was visiting Miss Bernice Robinson of Big Hill last week.—Misses Grace and Dora Gentry and Miss Clara Bowlin were visiting their sister, Mrs. Joe Goodrich, of Paint Lick.—Jim Elkin of Waco was visiting with home folks thru Christmas.—Miss Effie Estridge, who has been working in London, came in to spend Christmas with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Felix Estridge.—Miss Bernice Robinson, our school teacher, was married last week to Wm. Kindred of Silver Creek. We wish them a long life of happiness.—The Christmas tree at the schoolhouse last Monday night was a success.

#### Blue Lick

Blue Lick, Dec. 28, '20.—Quite a number of farmers in this section are hauling their tobacco to Richmond warehouses to await the sales of January 3.—The foxhunters of this vicinity participated in a lively chase on Christmas Day.—Mrs. Myrtle Ballinger is spending the holidays with her husband's parents at Wildie.—Mrs. L. K. Flannery spent Saturday, Christmas day, with M. B. Flannery's in Berea.—Mrs. Lucinda Powell, widow of the lately deceased Joe Powell of Red Lick, is moving to the farm owned by Lloyd Powell on Blue Lick. We extend our deepest sympathy to both Mrs. Powell and Mrs. Hack Wilson, whose husbands were so tragically and suddenly removed in the same week and so near the same spot.—The old sleighs are being furbished up after so long a rest and will be in action, as the indications for snow are prevalent.

#### Walnut Meadow

Walnut Meadow, Dec. 27, '20.—John Anderson, who has been very low with pneumonia, is improved at this writing.—Mrs. Cleve Anderson is yet ill from the accident she was in some weeks ago.—The Todd school which was just closed for "two months cold season" has, in the eyes of the patrons, been very successful. Miss Titt has well demonstrated that there are other things quite worth while besides the three "R's"—"reading," "riting" and "rithmetic." Thru the ingenuity of the teacher and pupils the school has added a number of volumes to its library, charts for all grades in all subjects, civics, hygiene, agriculture, etc.; eight large rolling maps, in a lock case, costing near eighty dollars, to say nothing of the saws, scissors, crayon and crayolas (or art work). Play has not been neglected as is so often the case in our one-room schools. Well supervised playground work was supplemented by a few hours spent in learning how to play and what to play. It is said that the little ten and twelve-year-old tots would put us older people to shame in conducting meetings and maintaining parliamentary law and order. The spirit of the school was typified when the teacher suggested and the children voted to send the money that they had collected for a Christmas tree to the Armenian children.—N. B. Chasteen (Uncle Nick) recently deceased, leaves three daughters and three sons, twenty-four grandchildren and seven great grandchildren

to mourn and miss him, as they certainly will do. There were always smiles and open arms to welcome "Grandpa's" approach. The neighbors regarded Uncle Nick with the profoundest respect and admiration, he being a well wisher and promoter of all worthy causes. Although in poor health all his life, we think of him as hale and jolly until last fall, when he was stricken (at the age of 85) with influenza and has since been on the decline. The community expresses its sympathy for the bereaved ones.—Bob Allen has moved from our community.—Lillie and Jewell Ogg are home for the holidays.

### CARD OF THANKS

We wish to thank those who so kindly assisted and sympathized with us during the illness of our beloved father.

—Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Ogg

### Kingston

Kingston, Jan. 3.—Gilbert Hubbard has moved to Berea.—Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Hamilton had as dinner guests last Thursday, Alex Gibbs and family, Morgan Evans and daughter, Nettie Kite, of Richmond.—Mrs. Mary Hill spent Sunday with Mrs. Grimes on Speedwell pike.—Ayleen Mainous spent Saturday with Mrs. Earl Kimbrough on Red Lick.—Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Brandenburg of Red House spent Sunday at the home of Ray Mainous.—Vernon Mainous is spending a few days with relatives at Red House.—Misses Louise and Beatrice Gilmore entertained a few of their friends at their home last Thursday night.—Little Sue Brown Terrell had a birthday party and entertained the little folks at her home Sunday afternoon.

### Harts Settlement

Harts Settlement, Jan. 3.—The daughter of Mrs. Parsons, who was very sick at last writing, is gaining in health very much.—Bradley Lake was in Richmond last week on business.—J. E. Hammond and son, Maurice, spent from Tuesday until Saturday with T. J. Lake.—Mrs. Rolfe Davis is very sick. Her sister, Mrs. Lula Parsons, is with her.—Wayne Coyle is planning to go to Louisville to school.—Mrs. Jasper Burnell of Berea visited Mrs. Tom McQueen Monday evening.—We are very much pleased to have our electric lights in and around our rural school building.—Sam Robinson has been sick, but is better.—Wilson VanWinkle of Big Hill attended Sunday school here Sunday. His children are in school here.—M. J. Baker has gone to Illinois to visit his daughter, Mrs. Benge.—Mrs. Jake Anderkin is very sick.—Mrs. Forest Dowden is visiting her mother, Mrs. McClure, in Indiana.

### GARRARD COUNTY

#### White Lick

White Lick, Jan. 3.—Wright Kelly visited Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Creech Thursday night and Friday.—Hob Miller of Ohio visited Mr. and Mrs. Bud Starns last week.—Miss Elizabeth Creech, who has been visiting at Nina, returned home last week.—Miss Thelma Robinson and John VanWinkle surprised their friends when they went to Richmond and were married last Wednesday. The bride is the beautiful and popular young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Robinson. Their friends wish them much happiness.—Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Robinson are planning to move to Richmond this week.—Those from White Lick who took part in the piano recital given by Miss Alma

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Lear at the Paint Lick schoolhouse last Friday night were Misses Stella and Beulah West, Eunice Robinson and Florence Creech.—Lois, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Morgan has pneumonia.—Mrs. John Wynn is ill with blood poison.—Robert L. Creech of Evans is making a short visit with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Creech.—Mr. and Mrs. Jack Robinson and family are preparing to move to Ohio this week.—Andy Matlock of Nina visited J. B. Creech's Saturday night.—Mr. and Mrs. Jennings Mosier moved to the place where Jack Robinson's lived.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Davis moved into the house vacated by Mr. and Mrs. Jennings Mosier.—Mr. and Mrs. Grover Houshell are proud parents of a baby girl.—Mrs. A. B. Wynn returned home from Harlan county.—Mr. and Mrs. John VanWinkle will leave this week for Villa Grove, Ill., where they will make their home.

### CLAY COUNTY

#### Malcom

Malcom, Dec. 29, '20.—Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Neely of East Bernstadt spent from Friday until Monday visiting relatives here.—Spence Lunce has moved into the house vacated by G. W. Browning. G. W. Browning has moved to the Browning farm to care for his invalid mother.—Victor Browning spent Christmas with home folks.—Theo. Thomas has moved to Mrs. Durham's farm.

### ESTILL COUNTY

#### Locust Branch

Locust Branch, Dec. 27, '20.—Mr. and Mrs. John Campbell were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jeff French, Sunday. Several young folks were also present.—Ike Cornett gave the young folks a party Saturday night.—A. P. Alcorn has put goods at the old J. M. Kindred stand.—We wish every one a happy new year.—Mr. and Mrs. Manous Johnson and brother and wife, who live in Hamilton, O., are guests of their parents.—Mr. and Mrs. Overt Richardson will leave for Berea Saturday to enter school.

### ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

#### Disputanta

Disputanta, Jan. 3.—The farmers are busy shipping and disposing of their tobacco.—J. H. Kindred of Big Hill was visiting at W. S. Shearer's Sunday.—Mrs. Jack Woods and little son, Jack, Jr., are making an extended visit at their parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Payne.—Miss Eva Shearer has returned home, after having a splendid visit with relatives near College Hill, for the past month. She was accompanied home by her uncle, Sherman Shearer, and a Mr. Wells.—Oscar Thomas, Jr., has been visiting his brother, W. H. Thomas, during the past week.—P. W. Shearer is able to be out again.

#### Cookshurg

Cookshurg, Jan. 1.—There is lots of sickness in this part.—Tharma

Singleton, who has had pneumonia fever at his uncle, Frank Clark's, near Livingston, is much better.—Mrs. Liddle Anglin of Orlando is the guest of her brother, C. L. Thomas, this week.—Elsie Allen returned to her school at Mt. Vernon Saturday.—Lots of farms are being sold in this vicinity. We are sorry to give up so many of our good old citizens.—McKinley Ash and family contemplate moving back to their old home in Singleton Valley.

### CLAY COUNTY

#### Vine

Vine, Jan. 1.—Married at the bride's home, December 29, Perry McWhorter to Miss Mary Hopper, the Rev. Levi Pennington officiating. They left, December 30, for Ohio, where they will make their future home.—Levi Pennington and Monroe Morgan and their families will move to Indiana in a short time.—Mrs. Hettie Morgan is very poorly.—Mrs. Serena Calihan and daughter, Rosa, of Maulden, spent Thursday with Mrs. Julia Pennington.—Andy Hacker and family have moved to J. A. Short's farm.—Henry Ponder has moved to the houses just vacated by Tom Coffee, who has moved to his farm on Gum Branch.—Singing at the Mt. Olive church house every Sunday. Everybody invited.—Mrs. Jolia McGeorge gave the young folks a candy party on Christmas night.—Charley Clay has returned to finish his school at Cedar Grove.—Herbert Pennington, who has been employed at Richmond, Ind., for the past year, is with home folks.

### POWELL COUNTY

#### Vaughns Mill

Vaughns Mill, Jan. 2.—Christmas passed off very quietly and no trouble of any kind occurred. Good!—Franklin Margison, teacher of public schools, in Estill and Powell counties for a number of years, has retired and will soon enter the poultry business at Clay City.—The oil people are still drilling in this section, thinking the precious fluid is here. One rig brought in a well the other day on G. W. Clark's farm estimated to be a twelve-barrel producer. The shale men are coming in and out of here most any time, taking new options on land, paying up on some and extending time on others. If this shale project should develop properly, Powell county would be very rich. Powell has "oodles" of shale land.

#### Sugar Profit is \$30,000,000.

Washington.—The Federal Sugar Equalization Board, in the process of liquidation, has turned \$30,000,000 into the Treasury. George A. Zaslowski, its chairman, wrote to Senator Charles C. McNary, of Oregon, who was Chairman of a Senate Committee which investigated the sugar situation at the last session of Congress.

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**COST OF LIVING.** By good business management and studied economy, the College is able to reduce the cost of living in Berea to the lowest possible figure. The times are working hard against us and the constant battle with the high cost of all commodities is a trying one, but thus far the College has won. Tuition is free, incidental fee \$5, \$6, and \$7 a term, according to the course taken, room and board for about \$125 a year and many other valuable and necessary additions to the student's school life, such as gymnasium, athletics, hospital and lectures are free. All students from the mountains above fifteen years of age, of good character, studious habits and a willingness to work are invited and will find a whole-hearted welcome to Berea, but they must make reservations in advance.

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**PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE** and may be in cash or labor credits or both.

### EXPENSES FOR THE WINTER TERM

	Men	Women
Incidental fee for the term	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.00
Room upkeep for the term	8.40	8.40
Board, 6 weeks	16.50	15.00
Amount due first of term	\$30.90	\$29.40
Board, 6 weeks, due middle of term	\$16.50	\$15.00
Total for term	\$47.40	\$44.40

For Vocational and Foundation students, subtract \$1.00 from the above incidental fee. For College students, add \$1.00. Every student must send \$4.00 deposit in advance, otherwise, room will not be reserved. Commerce, Stenography, Typewriting and Penmanship are from 50c. to \$1.00 a week extra. Music is also from 50c. to \$1.00 a week extra.





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It was now 10 at night, and almost dark, but Harris' footsteps instinctively turned down the road toward Riles.

At the gate he met Allan, returning home from spending a social hour with the Grant boys.

"Where going, Dad?" the younger man demanded.

"Oh, I thought I'd take a walk over to Riles'. There's a lot of things I'd like to talk about."

"What's the matter, Dad?" the stalwart composure of his father's voice had not escaped him.

"Nothing. . . . I might as well tell you now; you'll know it in a little while anyway. . . . Your mother is going away—on a visit."

"Like Riles' visit, I suppose. So it's come to this. I've seen it for some time. Dad, and you must've seen it too. But you're not really going to let her go? Come back to the house with me—surely you two can get together on this thing if you try."

"I have tried," said Harris, "and it's no use. She's got those notions like Riles—quitting work, and twilights and sunsets and all that kind of thing. There's no use talking with her; reason don't count for anything. I gave her a good pocketful of money and told her to write for more when she needed it. She'll get over her notions pretty soon when she gets among strangers. Go in and have a talk with her boy; there's no use you being at odds with her too. As for me, I can't do anything more."

"I suppose you know best," he answered, "but it seems—hang it, it's against all reason that you two—that this should happen."

"Of course it is. That's what I said a minute ago. But reason don't count a minute. But you have your talk with her, and give her my help you can if she wants it, get away at once."

Allan found his mother in her room packing a trunk and getting ready to go. He told his hand upon her, and presently he found her work worn frame resting in his strong arms.

"You're not going to leave us, mother."



"You're Not Going to Leave Us, Mother, Are You?"

et, are you?" he said. "You wouldn't do that?"

"Not if it could be helped. Allan, but there is no help. Your father has set his heart on more land and more work, and giving up this home, and I might as well go first as last. More and more he is giving his love to work instead of to his family. Perhaps when I am away for a while he'll come to himself. That's my only hope."

The boy stood helplessly in this confusion. He knew something of the depths of the nature of his parents, and he knew that beneath an unobtrusive exterior they cherished in secret a love proportionate to the strength of their character. But the long course down which they had walked together seemed now to be something through which neither will nor power of their own; it was as though straight parallel lines suddenly turned apart, and neither lost its straightness in the turning.

So he comforted his mother with such words as he could. Loyalty to his father forbade him any of the lying on those shoulders, and to blame his mother was unthinkable; so with unconscious wisdom, he spoke not of blame at all.

"Of course, while we are away, why shouldn't you have a visit?" he said. "Here you have been chained down to this farm ever since I can remember, and before. And then, when I get settled on my own homestead, you'll come and keep house for me, won't you?"

"You're sure you'll want me?" she asked, gently comforted by his mood. "Perhaps you'll be getting your own housekeeper, too."

"Not while I can have you," he answered. "You'll promise, won't you? Nothing has happened, or can

happen, will keep you from making my home yours will it? And when Dad gets settled again, and gets all these worries off his mind, then things'll be different, and you'll come, even if he is there?"

"Yes, I'll come, even if he is there, if you ask me," she promised.

Harris did not come back that night. A light rain came up, and he accepted the excuse to sleep at Riles'. The truth was, he feared for his reputation if it should be attacked by both his wife and son. Surrender now would be more weakness and weakness was disgrace, and yet he feared for himself if put to the test again. So he stayed at Riles' and the two farmers spent much of the night over their plans. It had been decided that they were to leave within the next couple of days, but Harris broke the news that his wife was going on a visit, and that arrangements would have to be made for the care of the farm.

Riles took the suggestion of a few days' delay with poor grace. "Yes, and while you're chasing up and down for a housekeeper the Yankees get all the homesteads. They're coming in right now by the train load, grabbing up everything in sight. We'll monkey round here till the summer's over and then go out and get a good farm, or something like that. Can't you write to her visitin' no other time?"

"I'll tell you, Riles," said Harris, who had no desire to pursue a topic which might lead him into deep water. "You go ahead and get the lay of the land and I'll follow you within a week. I'll do that, for sure, and I'll stand part of your expenses for going ahead, so you'll be kind of representin' me."

The last punch was a stroke of divine mercy. The suggestion that Harris should pay part of his expenses swept away Riles' last humor, and he agreed to go on the date originally planned and get what he called "a look on the easy money" while Harris completed his arrangements at home.

He was to get "a look on the easy money" in a manner which Harris little suspected.

When Harris returned home the next forenoon he found that Mary had already left for Plainville. He sat down and tried to think, but the house was very quiet, and the silence oppressed him. . . . He looked at his watch and concluded he had still time to reach Plainville before the train would leave. But that would mean surrender, and surrender meant weakness.

## CHAPTER IX

## A Whiff of New Atmosphere.

Riles found the journey westward a tiresome affair. It was his first long rail journey in over 20 years, but his thoughts were on the coast of travel rather than on the wonderful strides which had been made in its comfort and convenience.

As fate would have it, Riles selected as the base of his homestead operations the very faithful town to which Riles had come a few weeks before. He sought out the cheapest hotel, and having thrown his few belongings on the bed, betook himself to the bar room, which seemed the chief center of activity, not only of the hotel itself, but of the little town. Men were lined three deep against the capacious bar, shouting, swearing and slugging and spending their money with an abandon not to be found in mill-towns.

Riles debated with himself whether the occasion justified the expenditure of 10 cents for a drink when a land was placed in his shoulder, and a voice said, "Have one with me, neighbor." He found himself addressed by a man of about his own age, shorter and somewhat lighter of frame and with a growing hint of corpulence. The stranger wore a good pepper-and-salt suit and the stone on his finger danced like a real diamond.

"You'll mind if I do, since you mention it," said Riles, with an attempted smile which his bad eye rendered futile. One of the bartenders put something in his glass which cut all the way down, but Riles speedily forgot it in a more exciting incident. The man in the pepper-and-salt suit had laid half a dollar on the bar, and no change came back. Riles congratulated himself on his own narrow escape.

"You'll be looking for him?" inquired the stranger, when both were breathing easily again.

"Well, maybe I am, and maybe I ain't," said Riles gamely. He had heard something of the ways of confidence men and was determined not to be taken for an easy mark.

"A man for some judgment I see," said his new acquaintance, quite undisturbed. "Well, I don't blame you for keeping your own counsel. The rash of people and money into the West has brought all kind of rascals in its train. Why—with growing confidence—the other night—"

What happened the other night reached Riles' mind for at that moment came a clattering of horse's hoofs in the wooden walk at the door, and a moment later a gayly arrayed cowboy

rode right into the room, his horse prancing and lurching from side to side to clear the crowd away, then facing up to the bar as though it were his manger. Riles expected trouble, and was surprised when the feat evoked a cheer from the bystanders.

"That's Horseback George," said the man in the pepper-and-salt. "They say he sleeps on his horse. Riles right into a bar as a matter of course, and maybe shoots a few bottles off the shelves as a demonstration before he goes out. But he always settles, and nobody minds his little peculiarities."

Horseback George trotted himself twice, proffering each glass to his horse before touching it himself, and stroking with one hand the animal's ears as he raised the liquor to his lips. Then he threw a bill at the bar tender and, with a wild whoop, slapped the horse's legs with his hat, and dashed at a gallop out of the bar room and away down the trail.

Riles betook himself to his room. He had just got into bed when a knock came at the door.

"Who's there?" he demanded.

"Geoffrey to see Mr. Riles," said the porter.

"Well, shoot 'em in. The door ain't locked," said Riles, in considerable



"Well, if it ain't Gardiner!" He exclaimed.

wonderment as to who his visitor might be.

The door opened and a well-dressed man of average height, with carefully combed hair and clean-shaven face, save for a light mustache, stood revealed in the uncertain glow of the

match with which Riles was endeavoring to find his lamp. His visitor was a man of twenty-eight or thirty years, with clear eyes and well-cut face, and yet with some subtle quality in his expression that implied that under his fair exterior lay a deep cunning, and that he was a man not to be trusted in matters where his own interests might be at stake.

"Hello, Riles," he said quietly. "You didn't flume on seeing me here, did you?"

At first glance Riles did not recognize him, and he raised the oil lamp to turn the light better on the stranger's face.

"Well, if it ain't Gardiner!" he exclaimed. "Where in Sam Hill did you come from?"

"It's a big country, Riles," he said with a touch of bitterness, "but not big enough for a fellow to lose himself in." He sat down on the side of the bed and lit a cigar, tendering another to Riles and the two men puffed in silence for a few minutes.

"Yes, I've hit a lot of trail since I saw you last," he continued, "and when you're in the shadow of the Rockies you're a long piece from Plainville. How's the old burg? Dead as ever?"

"About the same," said Riles. "You don't seem to be wastin' no love on it." "Nothing to speak of," said the other, slowly flicking the ash from his cigar. "Nothing to speak of, you know I got a raw deal there, Riles, and it ain't likely I'd get enthusiastic over it."

"Well, when a fellow gets up against the law and has it clear out," said Riles, with great candor, "that's his funeral. As for me, I ain't got nothin' agen Plainville. You made a little money there yourself, didn't you?"

The younger man leaned back and slowly puffed clouds of fragrant smoke at the ceiling, while Riles surveyed him from the head of the bed. He had been a lusty man in Plainville, but had become involved in a theft case, and had managed to escape from the town, though because a fellow man whom he had wronged did not trouble to press the matter against him.

Gardiner showed no disposition to reopen the conversation about Plainville, so at last Riles asked, "How do you know I was here?" "Saw your scrawl on the register," he said, "and I've seen it too often on what tickets to forget it. Thought I'd look you up. Maybe you be of some service to you here. What are you chasing—more land?"

"Well, I won't say that, exactly, but I kind of thought I'd come out and look over some of this stuff the government's givin' away, before the farmers gets it all. Guess if there's anythin' free givin' as men that pioneered one prairie should get it on the west."

"You don't learn anything, Riles, do you? You don't know anything more about making money than you did 20 years ago."

"Well, maybe I don't, and maybe I do, but I can pay my way and I can go back to Plainville when I like, too."

"Don't get hot," said Gardiner, with unshaken composure. "I'm just trying to put you wise to yourself. Don't make any difference to me if you spend your whole life sod-busting; it's your life—spend it any way you like. But it's only men who don't know any better that go on to the land nowadays. It's a lot easier to make a living out of farmers than out of farming."

"Well, p'raps so, but that's more in your line, I never—"

"That's just what I say—you never learn. Now look at me. I ain't wearing my last suit, nor spending my last dollar, either, and I haven't done what you'd call a day's work since I came west. There's other things so much easier to do."

"Mendin'?" "Oh, lots of things. Remittance men, for instance. These woods are full of them. Chaps that never could track straight in the old ruts, and were sent out here where there aren't any ruts at all. They're not a bad bunch; brought up like gentlemen, most of 'em; play the piano and talk in three or four languages, and all that kind of stuff, but they're simply dangerous with money. So when it comes to hand, in the public interest they have to be separated from it."

"Sounds interesting," said Riles.

"Tis, too, especially when one of 'em don't take to the treatment and buys for you with a gun. But my bird's all there. That's what comes of wearing a tall hat."

"Tell me," said Riles, his face lit up with interest, "how d'ye do it?" "I wouldn't do you any good," said Gardiner. "You've steered too many plow handles to be very nimble with your fingers. But there's often other game to be picked up, if a man knows where to look for it."

"Well, I wish I knew," Riles confessed. "Not anythin' crooked, y' know, but something like—well, something like you're doin'. I've worked hard for every nickel I ever made, and I reckon if there's easy money givin' I've a right to get some of it."

"Now you're beginnin' to wake up. Thought, mind you, some of it isn't as easy as it looks. You've got to know your business, just like farming or anything else. But you can generally find something to live on, even if it ain't a big stake. Take me now, for instance. I ain't doing anything that a preacher mightn't do. Happened to fall in with a fellow who owns a ranch up the river here. Stood him empty one night at cards—stood him up for his last cent, and he kind of took a notion to me. Well, he's the son of a duke or an earl, or some such thing, and not long ago the governor goes and dies on him, leaving him a few estates and three-brain like that, and some wagon loads of money. So I've had to go to work for the time being, and he wanted someone to run his ranch, who should he think of but me. Suppose he thought I'd happened to get it at poker some night I wouldn't lose it, and that's some consideration. He's got 1,000 acres or so of land up there, with a dozen cayuses on it, and he gives me 25 pounds a month, with board and lodging and open credit at the trading company, to see that it doesn't walk away in his absence. Besides that, I hire a man to do the work and charge his wages up in the expenses. Got a good man, too—one of those fellows who don't know any better than work for a living. By the way, perhaps you know him—comes from Plainville, part—Travers, his name is?"

"Sure," said Riles. "He worked for Harris, until they had a row and he lit out. I kind of hated Harris up, too, although he'd never admit it. If he'd Travers there it'd be easier for him to get away now."

"Where's Harris going?"

"He ain't goin'; he's comin'. Comin' out here in a few days after me. I'm his kind of mince guard, spyin' out the land." "You don't say? Well, see and make him come through with the expenses. If I was traveling for Jack Harris I wouldn't be sleeping in a hen coop like this. He's worth yards of money, ain't he?"

"Oh, some, I guess, but perhaps not so much more'n his neighbors." "Nothing personal, Riles. You've got to get over that narrowness if you're going to get into the bigger game I've been telling you about. I don't care how much you're worth—how much is Harris bringing with him?"

"A couple of hundred dollars likely."

"I wouldn't show my hand for that. How much can he raise?"

"Well, supposin' he sold the old farm—"

"Now don't do any reckless supposin'. Will he sell the farm?"

"Sure, he'll sell it if he sees something better."

"How much can he get for it?"

"Thirty or thirty-five."

"That's more like a stake. Riles, it's up to you and me to show him something better—and to show it to him when he's alone. . . . You're tired tonight. Sleep it out, and we'll drive over to the ranch tomorrow together. We ought to pick something better than a homestead out of this."

(Continued Next Week)

Kansas City. Five persons are known to have been killed and 28 injured, six or more perhaps fatally, here, when a one-man-operated street car got beyond control of the motor man, dashed down one of the longest, steepest grades in the city, struck a switch and was demolished. According to official reports, not a passenger on board the car escaped injury.

## WOMAN IN CABINET NOW IS PROBABLE

PRESIDENT-ELECT HARDING TO ASK THE CREATION OF A NEW WELFARE DEPARTMENT.

### WIDE FIELD FOR ITS WORK

Well-Posted Persons Say a Woman Will Certainly Be Put at Its Head If the New Executive Has His Way.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.

Washington.—Members of congress, irrespective of party, and probably the people generally, are deeply interested in President-elect Harding's evident wish, and presumable intention, to ask for the creation of a welfare department in the national government with a woman at its head who is to be a member of the President's cabinet.

In a recent speech the President-elect said:

"I believe the participation by women will presently bring the men a better understanding of the necessities of women and children, of the home, the school and of other relations to the social structure. Likewise, I believe it will bring to women a larger and more adequate conception of the complex, difficult, inter-relationship between the problems of lawlessness, of politics, of finance, and of material administration."

There are existing today bureaus under different departments which are undertaking welfare work for the government. It is probable that if the new department is created by congress these bureaus will form the nucleus of the new and greater organization. Mr. Harding has gone so far as to speak directly of a new department and it is apparent from what he has said that he thinks a much greater field will open for its work than that now covered by the labors of the different bureaus.

### Wants Woman at Its Head.

Persons who are close to the next President say there is no question at all as to his wish that a woman shall be put in charge of the new department of the federal government. If there is to be one. When the department is created, if congress shall consent to create it, various social and economic problems which have to do with the welfare of men, but often directly with that of women and children, will come within the scope of its activities. Questions relating to child labor, to education, to Americanization, to some extent sanitation, working hours for women, social endeavor generally and many other matters of concern to the public, naturally will group themselves within the circle of the department's endeavor.

It is nothing new to have a woman at the head of national government activities, although it is only recently that woman has come into her own in every part of the country as a voting citizen.

For a great many years a woman—Clara Barton—was at the head of the great Red Cross organization which in a large sense was a government organization. She was succeeded by Mabel Boardman, who, now that the war is over, has just been appointed commissioner of the District of Columbia, the first woman ever to hold that office.

### Women in High Offices.

Julia C. Lathrop, who was appointed by President Taft as chief of the children's bureau of the Department of Labor, still holds that office. The assistant chief also is a woman, Caroline Fleming. Miss Mary Van Kleeck is the director of the women in industry service, which also is an office coming under the direction of the Department of Labor.

Other women hold high places in the government service and Washington believes that, with the trend of events as they are, women more frequently will be advanced to high positions.

There is a good deal of speculation in Washington, mostly of a gossip kind, as to whom Mr. Harding will make the first woman cabinet officer in the history of the United States. Things being as they are, the natural supposition is that she will be a woman who is known as a Republican, but who also is known as a worker along welfare lines.

Among those who are spoken of as possibilities in the case is Harriet Taylor Upton of Ohio, who for many years has been interested in welfare work in the United States. She has worked manfully for the cause of women and children.

Julia C. Lathrop, head of the children's bureau, also is mentioned as a possibility. Miss Lathrop for years was connected with Hull House in Chicago. Still another name is that of Harriet E. Vittum of Chicago, who has been a social worker for years. She was a member of the Progressive party and was a staunch supporter of Theodore Roosevelt.

### G. O. P. Conference in Washington.

Marion is not the only place where Republican conferences are the order of the day. Washington has had a comprehensive series of closet talks by Republicans ever since the election. In one of these talks, President-elect Harding figured prominently for he was in the city for a short time on his way back from Panama, his from the rest of them he has been absent

One can take a list of the Republican senators of the United States, if he wishes a partially complete list of the conferees. To the names of the senators should be added those of Elihu Root and William Hays of New York; Will H. Hays of Indiana, chairman of the Republican national committee; A. T. Hert, Republican national committeeman from Kentucky; Fred W. Upham of Chicago, treasurer of the Republican national committee; Harry M. Daugherty of Ohio, who was one of Mr. Harding's chief political managers; John W. Weeks of Massachusetts, former United States senator, and a dozen or so others of high party note.

The chief business of the Republican conferees, of course, is to discuss two things, legislation and high offices under the new administration. One cabinet after another has been placed upon the states, only to be erased as the maelstrom, the prejudices, the hopes and the fears of those doing the marking have dictated. There are one or two states which still carry unwarmed their superscription of names. If Marion is to see these states it may be that the sponge will be passed rapidly over all of them. However, some of them may have the names inscribed left there, in part at least. Nobody knows.

### List of Woe for Democrats.

The old Minnie song, "I Have Him on the List" has a double significance in Washington just now. There are lists of Republicans for high places, and lists of Democrats for "displaces." Both lists make interesting reading for Republicans with ambitions, but the second list is one of poignant pain for the faithful Democracy. What a sweep there is to be in this town when the March winds blow coldly for the Democrats, but with the bulky breath of May, yes, and even June, for the Republicans! Nevertheless, there will be some Republicans to whom the whirl will be a blast from the far from benign region of the heavens.

There are some Republicans already in place in the senate and house with no other ambition than that of hanging on to their jobs who stand, so to speak, on the side lines and watch interestedly the game. It is very much of a game, a guessing game, but in any lottery somebody has to guess right, and so when the message bearer comes forth from Marion there will be some of the faithful who will know that Fortuna, if this be the proper name of chance's goddess, has smiled upon them after standing for eight years with averted face.

### Legion Head Tells of Neglect.

The senate committee on finance which has been holding hearings on the so-called bonus bill, has been told by Commander E. W. Gallbraith of the American Legion that there are 20,000 veterans of the World war in hospitals, or in institutions, and that most of them are not being cared for properly.

What is the trouble? This is what is said to be the truth: "Congress has appropriated money enough to look after the men who went to the camps, or the battlefield when ill-equipped combatants were working in shipyards, or were otherwise engaged in lucrative, probably necessary, but most unquestionably safe occupations. The different bureaus which charge it is to look after the incapacitated are trying to do their work. They cannot do it because there are too many bureaus. In other words, there is no one authorized central authority, and the efforts are so scattering that there can be no concentration in behalf of good results."

The sin of the thing is, as the legion men view it, that it is still to continue until congress with its thousand and one duties shall manage to put through some adequate legislation. The commander of the American Legion, in speaking before the finance committee in behalf of the bill to provide adjusted compensation for veterans, said in speaking for the American Legion, he believed that the members, so far as the case of the wounded is concerned, would be satisfied with the bill recently introduced in the senate by Mr. Capper of Kansas, and which now is in the keeping of the committee on finance.

### Capper's Bill Suits Them.

The Kansas senator, or at least so the American Legion men seem to think, has introduced a bill which, if enacted into law, will make it possible to give the sick and wounded soldiers of the land that care and that chance for recovery which seems to be denied to many of them.

The bill establishes in the interior department a "bureau of veteran re-establishment." If this measure shall become a law there will be transferred to the new bureau the functions and duties of the bureau of war risk insurance, the federal board for vocational education, and certain duties now imposed upon the United States public health service.

Under the various bureaus now existing attempts are being made to care for the veterans who are incapacitated. The boys are scattered, here, there and everywhere. The records pertaining to their cases are scattered. Some of the hospitals, or so-called hospitals, are not proper places for men stricken with wounds and disease. When the new bureau is established it will take the authority to establish hospitals of its own provided existing facilities are not sufficient.

### The Worst Way.

"Was Higgins huzed while at college?"

"The worst way possible. When the other boys were being made subjects of the customary practical jokes Higgins received no notice whatsoever."



NEWS OF BEREA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A  
VARIETY OF SOURCES

**J. M. Coyle & Co.**  
Chestnut St., Berea, Ky.

### HIGH REAL ESTATE DEAL

U. S. Wyatt has just closed another big real estate deal. The parties interested in the deal are S. C. Steely, of Berea, and Henry Moore and R. C. Schooler of Lancaster, Ky., and J. A. Spoonamore and B. L. McKicknie of Hedgeville, Boyle county, Ky. This deal was an exchange of 1,300 acres of coal and timber land belonging to S. C. Steely, located on Red Lick creek in Madison and Estill counties, to 160 acres belonging to Henry Moore and R. C. Schooler and 246 acres belonging to J. A. Spoonamore and R. L. McKicknie, located in Monroe county, Miss., and known as Lewis Sere or Eugene Sykes land. The 246 acres is known as Mrs. McGoy land.

Pinola, Jan. 4.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Alcorn, a boy (A. P. Jr.)—Alice Revels spent a few days with friends at Coyle.—Little Miss Onalle Christian was home from her school at Danville for the holidays.—Mrs. Joseph M. Powell is visiting at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Willie Isaacs, in Hamilton, O.—Mrs. Nan Tucker, who is spending the winter with the family of J. M. Powell, is quite ill.—Thos. Kindred and family spent New Year's Day with the family of John Cox.—Rolie Kindred and family spent Sunday at the home of his uncle, J. B. Kindred.—Everett and Dave Benze spent Christmas at the home of their father, John Benze.—Alger Harris and son, Geo., former residents here, have returned to their home at Clinton, Ill., after a pleasant week's visit.—Herbert Cox and wife of Ohio were Christmas guests of uncle Charles Cox's family.—Willie Rucker and Corrie Isaacs were married during the holidays.—Mrs. Eugenie Hunter and Mrs. Samira Hunter were dinner guests of Mrs. C. M. Rawlings Monday.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Logsdon, a girl, named Ruth Fern.

**BEREA . . KENTUCKY**

People of the dairy countries in Europe always feed some straw in the ration and they get good results.

Herndon has quit his rambling round,  
The weather has got too cold;  
But if you want to buy a home,  
Just call him up, by Jole!

Dean &amp; Herndon



## THE CITIZEN

A non-partisan family newspaper published every Thursday by  
BEREA PUBLISHING CO. (Incorporated)

MARSHALL E. VAUGHN, Editor J. O. LEHMAN, Associate Editor and Business Manager

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Foreign Advertising Representative, The American Press Association.

## Hard Times, Did You Say?

Yes, it looks like we are in for a season of hard times. There are certain aspects of the present financial depression that will prove beneficial to the great majority of people, while there are other phases that will work havoc and ruin. The farmers and laborers will be greatest sufferers through the rest of this winter and spring. The high prices and high wages of the war period lifted the incomes of these two classes to such a level that the sudden fall is proving to be a crash. The tumble seems to have been inevitable, but that does not lessen the hurt.

The value of the present situation lies in the lesson of economy and saving that will be learned. Wildcat practices and reckless speculation will cease. As soon as we make peace with Germany and allow foreign currency to start back toward par, a period of "normalcy" will be reached.

## The Tariff and Foreign Trade

Taxes, taxes everywhere and not a cent to pay. This is the lamentation of the average tax-payer. He says he must pay taxes if he owns property, and he must pay them if he does not own property. If he gets sick, he pays taxes on the medicine he buys. If he telegraphs his brother that his mother is dead, he pays taxes on the message. And if he owns an automobile, he never ceases to pay taxes. Sometimes he says he wants all taxes removed from him and charged to the foreigners who want to ship goods to us. He seems to satisfy himself by disguising taxes in the cloak of commodities and in his system of bookkeeping charges to clothing, sugar, wool, machinery, etc., the amount that he once charged to unadulterated taxes. Taxes are one thing and tariff is another in the minds of millions of people. But high tariff is everything that taxes are and one important thing in addition, a kind of government subsidy to the protected industries.

We are now at the forks of the road in our legislation on the matter of domestic taxes and import duties. The nation is divided into about three distinct groups: Those who favor an emergency tariff (that is practically prohibitive) for temporary protection, those who oppose any tariff above the necessary demands for revenue, and those who favor a permanent high, and in some cases prohibitive tariff, for the protection of certain industries. These three groups will be heard from on the floor of Congress, but in the final vote only two of them will get any legislation through, the emergency group and the permanent protectionist group.

This Congress is approaching dangerous ground for both American and world business. All of Europe is still in a mangled condition, with man-power depleted, national currency depreciated, manufacturing and commerce set back a quarter of a century and our allies, during the war, deeply in debt to us. Now what is our duty toward ourselves and these countries? Close our ports against their products and not give them a chance to pay their great war debt or build up a wholesome commerce throughout the world by fostering foreign trade? The group which takes the middle ground advocates the safest policy of any. Permanent protection and no protection are extremes that should be avoided as policies. Protection as an emergency is a prerogative of the government which can be put into operation by a single act of Congress. We are at the point now where this authority should be taken. The farmers of this country are, right now, in the breach. Pre-war prices are paid in the markets for war-time production. It is entirely unfair to the farmer to force him to sell his products for less than they cost, to say nothing about his lost investment. It means that if some aid is not forthcoming, he will stop producing for the market, and the world will suffer. He needs an emergency tariff only on the products that are about to flood this country. When he has gotten relief sufficient to carry him over to a period of stability, then the tariff should be removed. In all cases except the emergency one, such as dye-stuffs and a few farm products, trade with our allies should be encouraged by the exchange of goods.

### A KENTUCKY DREAMER

If you're a dreaming dreamer  
'Mong the hills of Old Kentucky,  
Our advice is, do as Joe did,  
Tho you may not be so lucky.  
If you dream of education,  
In the hills of Old Kentucky,  
Just pack your grip, he off for school,  
And there 'twent out the hills.

Kentucky, Old Kentucky, from Ken-  
tucky come the boys;  
In the future generations, destined  
to make the noise,

We know, by some experience,  
And no guess-work about it,  
If you fail to get the training,  
You'll progress slow without it.  
So you just heed the calls  
Wirelessed to the hills;  
Come down to Berea College,  
And there you'll get the thrills.

Kentucky, O. Kentucky, my Old Ken-  
tucky Hills;  
If I'm dreaming in Kentucky, I guess  
I always will.

'Tis there you learn the things  
You'll need in future strife,  
And you can get the training  
For a useful future life:  
For they teach the boys and girls  
Before they get too big;  
And they teach the older ones  
The Dignity of Dig.

Kentucky, O. Kentucky, in Old Ken-  
tucky let me stay,  
And dream Kentucky dreams, in my  
own Wayfaring Way.

—K. Y. Wayfarer

### Your Phone Number.

It is a great time saver to have the  
numbers that are most frequently  
called written conveniently and placed  
where you can see them. Some per-  
sons have this on a card that is posted  
on the wall beside the instrument  
but this sometimes does not look very  
attractive. It is better to attach them  
to a card that hangs on the phone  
intended for this purpose. For in-  
stance on the card the busy house-  
wife should have the numbers of the  
luncher, baker, grocer and other  
tradesmen.

## THE PARABLE OF THE MOON- SHINER AND THE OFFICER OF THE LAW

Now a moonshiner, attended by his  
servant, was walking in the market  
place, when there approached nigh  
unto them an officer of the law and  
made obeisance. And the servant of  
the moonshiner spake unto the of-  
ficer saying, "What wouldst thou?"  
And the officer answered and said,  
"I would fain have speech with thy  
master that we may discourse of  
these spirituous liquors." And the  
servant told his master all the things  
that the officer had said. And the  
moonshiner, who was of an easy dis-  
position, spake unto his servant say-  
ing, "Appoint thou a place with him  
where he may come unto me in pri-  
vate, for it is not seemly that I should  
be seen of men in such company." And  
the servant did all that his  
master had said, and appointed a  
secret place.

Now when that the moonshiner  
was come unto his secret place in the  
city hall, he lifted up his eyes and,  
behold, there upon the door-mat sat  
the officer of the law. And the of-  
ficer arose up quickly and saluted  
him. And the moonshiner rebuked  
him, saying, "Wherefore dost thou  
accost my servant in day time, and  
in public even in the market place?  
Knowest thou not that there can be  
no equality betwixt me and thee?"  
And the officer answered him, say-  
ing, "Nay, be not wrath with me,  
for my extremity was exceeding  
great, else I had not ventured thy  
displeasure. I pray thee, hear me."  
And the moonshiner said unto him,  
"Speak on."

Then the officer made obeisance,  
and answered him, saying, "May it  
please thee, my thirst was great.  
Yea, I had not had a drink, nay, nor  
even a smell, for seven days; and  
thou knowest that an officer's duty  
is a dry and dusty, and an ungrate-  
ful thing when it is done without  
spirituous lubrication. And the joints  
and hinges of my being are by way  
of falling useless from the abun-  
dance thereon of the accumulation of  
cobwebs and dust. And, further-  
more, please thee, my wife hath  
threatened to deal harshly with me  
unless I find wherewithal to pay her  
milliner's bill, and to purchase for  
her a new seal skin coat; and my  
daughters lack a new car. There-  
fore I must have money, else I per-  
ish."

And as the moonshiner hearkened,  
his heart was softened so that he  
pitied the unfortunate officer, and  
he wept. And he said unto him,  
"Yea, here is a gallon, and likewise  
an hundred shekels of gold. Go, and  
assuage thy thirst which is great,  
and provide also for the sore neces-  
sities of thy wife and daughters. I  
am reminded of mine own women-  
folk."

"But presume not on my condescen-  
sion, but remember, thou, that I am  
not as thou art. For while I also  
prey upon my fellowmen, yet have I  
not violated any oath or forsworn  
my duty to the public trust. There-  
fore it becometh thee not, nor yet  
thy wife and daughters, to lift up  
their eyes when I or mine pass by."

And when he had made an end of  
speaking, he gathered up his robe  
about him and went his way.

—Alson Baker

## The Wonders of America

By T. T. MAXEY

### THE CROOKEDEST RAILROAD IN THE WORLD.

THE Mount Tamalpais and Muir  
Woods railway runs from Mill Val-  
ley, California, to the top of Mount  
Tamalpais—the guardian of our fa-  
mous Golden Gate, the entrance to San  
Francisco Bay. This miniature rail-  
way is but 20 miles long. The longest  
piece of straight track is 113 feet. It  
contains 281 curves. In one place the  
track parallels itself five times in a  
little more than 200 feet—forming an  
almost perfect double bow-knot. So  
crooked is this line that if all the  
curves were continuous, they would  
make 42 complete circles. It is one of  
the most wonderful pieces of engineer-  
ing on the American continent.

The curious looking, oil-burning loco-  
motive squirms its way up first, push-  
ing the train up the tortuous track  
on a grade averaging six feet to the  
hundred, to the summit, 2,592 feet  
above the valley below.

The reason for it all is, of course,  
the view from the top of this peak  
which stands on the very edge of the  
P. S. A. Here, the eye, in one far-  
reaching sweep, commands a panorama  
of mountains, forest, bay, island, city  
and sea, lying between the Sierra  
montains and the Pacific ocean  
which, 'tis said, is not surpassed from  
the summit of any other mountain  
peak in the world.

Worth mentioning in passing, too, is  
the fact that the government record-  
ing station here, shows more sunshin-  
per day than any other recording sta-  
tion in this country.

The return trip is made by gravity  
the train coasting all the way down.

## MR. RAT AGAIN

In a previous article it was shown  
what an enormous quantity of food  
and other goods are consumed or de-  
stroyed by this uninvited guest. It  
has been carefully estimated that to  
produce these materials requires the  
constant labor, in this country alone,  
of 200,000 men. If half this army  
could be employed to fight these pests  
instead of providing for their enter-  
tainment, it would be a justifiable  
war, the results of which would be  
a great gain to the nation.

But for all this outlay for his sup-  
port, the rat makes only a return of  
evil for good. We used to be told  
that the house fly was a blessing in  
disguise, that he acted as a very  
useful scavenger, destroying what  
would otherwise prove very harmful  
to us. But we have learned the con-  
trary; and now, with the battle cry  
of "swat the fly" we are waging a  
war of extermination against him.  
The rat is equally useless and a con-  
veyor of disease. Frequenting every  
deposit of filth and decay, as well as  
our stores of food and clothing, he is  
unquestionably the carrier of such  
diseases as typhoid, diphtheria, scar-  
let fever and infantile paralysis.  
Through the fleas that infest him,  
he is the sole distributor of the bu-  
bonic plague, one of the most deadly  
pestilences that have afflicted the  
human race. It is estimated that  
25,000,000 people perished of it in  
Europe in the fourteenth century.  
In 1907, 2,000,000 people of India  
died of this rat-borne plague. The  
creatures swarm upon wharves and  
ships and are thus carried, with their  
plague-infested fleas, to all parts of  
the world. Our own country has re-  
cently been threatened, a few cases  
of the plague having actually been  
discovered in one of our ports. Do  
you want your children to play with  
a dog or cat that has been catching  
rats?

They are great travelers by land  
as well as by sea. They are always  
seeking for the most abundant food  
supply, for which they wander far  
and wide, sometimes in small num-  
bers, sometimes in vast armies,  
swimming rivers and surmounting all  
other natural obstacles.

They breed with remarkable rapid-  
ity, having from three to twelve lit-  
tlers a year, each consisting of from  
six to twenty young.

## Berea College Hospital

Best Equipment and Service at Lowest Cost. Wards for Men and for Women.  
Sun-Parlor, Private Rooms, Baths, Electric Service.

Surgery, Care in Child-birth, Eye, Nose and Ear  
GENERAL PRACTICE

Come in and visit an establishment, which is a friend in need,  
and in reach of all the people.

ROBERT H. COWLEY, M.D., Physician  
HARLAN DUDLEY, M.D., Physician  
MARY S. WETMORE, M.D., Physician  
MISS MARY LONGACRE, R.N., Superintendent  
MISS HILDA SILVERMAN, R.N., Head Nurse

### CHANGE IN RATES

Beginning March 1, the rates for board and room of private  
patients will be \$15 to \$18 per week. The rates for patient's  
cared for in the wards will remain the same—\$1 per day.

By Order of Prudential Committee, Berea College

D. H. Smith W. W. Rominger

## Smith & Rominger

Funeral Directors

We are now open for business with a  
full line of burial supplies, Auto and  
Horse Drawn Hearses. Embalming.

Calls Answered Day or Night.

In The Concrete Block between J. M.  
Coyle & Co. and H. C. Pennington, on  
Chestnut Street.

Phone 130

Berea, Kentucky

What are you going to do about  
it?

cornerstone, and Jean Jusserand,  
French ambassador, will deliver an  
address.

—Geo. H. Felton  
(To be Continued)

(Note—These articles are written  
at the suggestion of the Woman's  
Club.)

### UNITED STATES NEWS (Continued from Page One)

presence of foreign diplomats and  
Americans of many walks. Major  
General Leonard Wood, a warm friend  
of the former President, will lay the

### KENTUCKY NEWS

(Continued from Page One)

headquarters here from the headquar-  
ters of the Lake Division at Cleveland.  
The effort is to be made as a part  
of the peacetime program of the or-  
ganization, looking to the prevention  
of sickness.

## DODGE BROTHERS COUPE

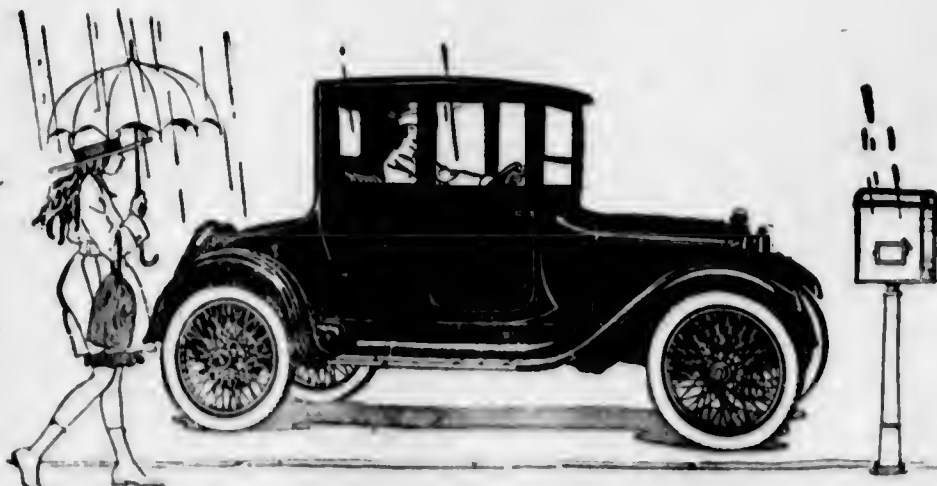
The simplicity of the Coupe ap-  
peals to women almost as much  
as its convenience and beauty.

It is exceedingly easy to handle,  
easy to care for, and easy to  
adjust to any change of weather.

The gasoline consumption is unusually low.  
The tire mileage is unusually high.

## BEREA MOTORS CO.

Berea, Ky.



## ELECTRIC SUPPLIES

Mazda Lamps, All Kinds,—White, Blue, and Clear,  
For both 32 and 110 volts.

LIGHTING FIXTURES  
Anything in the Electric Line

HOUSE WIRING A SPECIALTY

H. C. McCREARY

Phone 162

28 Main Street

Berea, Ky.









1—Police officer with the new submachine gun with which the New York police department is combating the crime wave. 2—View in Fiume, which has submitted to Italy after lively fighting. 3—Lifting Plymouth Rock from foundation to be replaced on its original bed on Plymouth's water front.

## NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

**D'Annunzio Gives In and the War Over Fiume Is Ended After Hot Fighting.**

### GERMANY WON'T DEMOBILIZE

**Refusal to Disband Civil Militia May Lead to French Occupation of Ruhr District—Bolshevik Threaten Western Movement—Industrial Events in America.**

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

As was easily foreseen, the Italo-Fiume war has come to a speedy end with the collapse of D'Annunzio's resistance. The poet, who had declared he would interpose his bloody corpse between the Italian forces and Fiume, thought better of it, and on Wednesday issued a proclamation saying that he now felt disposed to defend his life by all means, since it was not worth while to throw it away in the service of a people whom he now despises. Therefore he was about to leave Fiume by airplane. The mayor of that city and its director of national defense

agreed to recognize the treaty of Rapallo. D'Annunzio consented to release his legionnaires from their oaths of allegiance, and it was arranged that they should be disbanded and that the Italian government should issue a proclamation of general amnesty. There was rejoicing throughout Italy over the settlement, for the Italian did not at all like the job of shooting down their fellow countrymen.

Peace was not attained without much bloodshed, for the legionnaires fought desperately and bravely for several days after General Cavaglia's troops began the real attack. Taking advantage of the rough terrain about the city, they laid many ambushes and conducted a guerrilla warfare with hand grenades and machine guns that cost the lives of many regulars. In the city they poured a hot fire from the balconies, roofs and windows of apparently abandoned buildings, and even the women helped. The Italian military authorities refused to use artillery against the city itself, striving to save it from destruction, but the warships in the harbor bombarded the outer defenses. D'Annunzio was slightly wounded in the head by a fragment of a shell. The curtain has now fallen on this latest tragedy of the warrior poet, who says he is ashamed of being an Italian.

Relations between France and Germany reached another critical stage at the end of the week, when Berlin, through the undersecretary for foreign

affairs, warned the British and Italian ambassadors that it would be impossible for Germany to resume the conference on reparations at Brussels January 10 unless France withdraws its demand for the dissolution of the civil militia, which is called the *Einwohnerschutz*. In this way Germany seeks to take advantage of the somewhat strained relations between Paris and London and Rome.

By the Spa agreement Germany was to complete her demobilization by January 1, and if this is not done, as her intention appears to be at this writing, France will have the right to occupy the Ruhr district or Frankfurt. Plans for the necessary military operations already have been drawn up by Marshal Foch and General Weygand. The report of General Nollet, the French chief of the international commission of control in Germany, was what precipitated the matter. He told the council of ambassadors in Paris that the civil militia was a real military organization of nearly two million soldiers, camouflaged as a policing force, and he presented the case in such warm language that the ambassadors did not know just how to handle it. So they passed it up to the supreme council, which is to meet early in January in Nice or Cannes. Premier Lloyd George said he could not take it up because of pressing domestic affairs, and Premier Gladstone of Italy declared he could not leave because of the Fiume crisis. So far France has been insistent on the com-

plete disarmament of Germany, and it is not unlikely that she will proceed alone with the military measures recently justified by Germany's violation of the Spa pact. Then it will be up to Great Britain and Italy to decide whether to support their ally or to call her off as they did once before, in the interests of a financial settlement with Berlin.

According to secret information received by the French foreign office, the Russian Reds not only are threatening to overrun and absorb Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan, but also are preparing for another attack on Poland and the Baltic states, and possibly on Rumania. In the Minsk region soviet troops are being concentrated in large numbers, threatening especially Lithuania and Poland; and farther north about 50,000 of them were said to have crossed the Latvian frontier and occupied several towns. Estonia, too, was alarmed by the presence of large bodies of Red cavalry on her borders. Negotiations for permanent peace between Poland and Russia were broken off by the soviet representatives, who said in effect that the Red victories elsewhere made the treaty unnecessary to them. In Poland the Russians are gathering heavy forces to compel Rumania to evacuate Bessarabia. The lakes and marshes are frozen over and campaigning will be possible until March.

Meanwhile all efforts of the soviet authorities to arrange for resumption of trade seem to have failed, owing partly to their impudent bad faith in trade matters and partly to their failure to stop spreading their propaganda in other countries. The United States government decided that Martens, the soviet "envoy," should be deported, and Moscow advised him to abandon his work here and submit. Most of the nations are now coming to the view that bolshevism in Russia will die out before long if left to itself, and are proceeding on that theory. Evidence that the bolshevik leaders themselves are changing their policy lies in the fact that they are now granting many concessions to foreigners, which is absolutely contrary to bolshevik principles. In addressing the soviet congress in Moscow Lenin explained that this was a temporary necessity, as the country must have materials for its economic rebuilding. Information received by our state department is that the bourgeoisie are more numerous than ever in Russia and are gradually regaining control, and that the tendency is toward the formation of an autocratic government.

Following stormy sessions in Tours, in the course of which the members sometimes came to blows, the French Socialist party has split into three

factions. The left wing has voted to obey the commands of Lenin, and to adhere fully to the third international; the right wing opposes throwing the party organization into the hands of the communists; and the centerists adhere to the international with reservations. This last faction may split, one half joining the left wing and the other going with the right. A woman agent of the Moscow international, who reached Tours despite the efforts of the government to keep her out, had much to do with the stand taken by the extreme radicals.

British organized labor has definitely ranged itself against the government in the Irish controversy, at least so far as government methods are concerned. The labor commission which visited Ireland has made its final report, in which it scathingly denounces the course of the English authorities in Ireland and expresses the belief that coercion will be unable to suppress either the Sinn Fein movement or the "republican army." The latter, it asserts, is formidable because it is not concentrated and has the sympathy and support of the vast mass of the population. Of murders and reprisals the report says:

"So great has been the provocation by the crown forces that 80 per cent of Irish men and women now regard the shooting of policemen and the throwing of bombs at lorries with the same philosophic resignation that Mr. Lloyd George displays toward arson and pillage and the shooting of civilians in the presence of their wives and children."

The auxiliaries—black and tan—and most of the royal Irish constabulary are declared utterly unfit for their duties.

To a meeting of 300 delegates representing three million trades unionists the members of the commission told in detail what they saw and learned in Ireland, and a resolution was adopted demanding that the government grant a judicial investigation into the action of crown forces in Ireland with view to punishing those guilty of crimes.

The time limit for turning in all arms in Ireland expired Wednesday, and the officials admitted very few had been surrendered.

The Irish Women's Organization has issued a circular defying the order of the government rendering liable to death anyone harboring a rebel. The circular says: "The women of Ireland consider it a crime for any young Irishman of military age not to carry arms in defense of his country, and it is even a greater crime for any person of Irish blood to refuse to harbor or assist our brave soldiers."

Though leaders in business and finance, issue frequent statements to

the effect that business stagnation in America has about reached the low point and that the future really looks rosy to them, the mass of the people are far from being optimistic, and it must be admitted that conditions seem to justify their view. Demand has fallen to a minimum, and of course production has decreased in proportion. Prices in a decline, but while this is a source of satisfaction to the consumer, it is painful to the producer, and the producer who is especially mournful is the farmer. What congress is planning to do for him in the way of an emergency tariff may help, but most economists doubt it.

There were several occurrences of note last week in the industrial field. The most startling perhaps, was the closing down of the Ford automobile works at Detroit for an indefinite period. This was said to be due to a marked falling off in orders and the return of many cars. Under normal conditions 50,000 men are employed in the shops that closed. The employees were told not to report before February 1.

Another interesting event was the refusal of the union employees of the Pullman company in the car works at Pullman, Ill., to leave their wages reduced as far as 20 per cent. The suggestion had been accepted by the employees' industrial relations committee in consideration of the declining commodity prices and the readjustment in industry. They said they realized the company must get more business in order to avoid drastic reduction of working forces, and that it must cut costs to meet increased competition. The wages of the employees have more than doubled in the last four years. The union men made no threat of striking if wages were cut, but intimated that trouble would follow such action. Many of the shop workers are not in unions.

Employees of some other big concerns, especially in the textile and clothing industries of the East, have been compelled to accept reductions in wages rather than have the works close down.

In the effort to carry out the Republican promises of reduced expenses, the house appropriations committee cut \$420,014,192 from the estimates for the sundry civil bill for the fiscal year 1922, leaving \$383,611,292. The largest single reduction was \$147,000,000 of what was asked for the federal shipping board. The committee also recommended a cut of more than eleven millions in the post office department appropriation bill; but the total reported is \$573,064,721, which is nearly seventy millions more than the appropriation for this year.

The Democrats pointed out that the total carried by both bills adds about seventeen millions to the cost of running the government; but the Republicans retorted that they had made large cuts in the sums asked by Democratic heads of departments. Those who are clamoring for a reduction in federal taxes may draw their own conclusions as to the prospect.

# You Want to Know How Tobacco Sells

Read the Richmond Daily Register

You Want to Keep Posted on Farm Sales in 1921

Read the Richmond Daily Register

### Here's a Big Offer

In order that every family in Madison and adjoining counties may be able to take a daily newspaper and keep up with the tobacco, stock and land sales in 1921, The Richmond Daily Register is making an unparalleled offer to send new subscribers in Kentucky the paper by mail daily except Sunday

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## FIRST AID TRAINING TO MEN AND WOMEN

**American Red Cross Is Teaching Hundreds of Thousands Life-Saving Methods.**

The purpose of instruction in First Aid to the injured offered by the American Red Cross is to train men and women to administer First Aid (treatment promptly and intelligently when emergencies demand it. First Aid treatment is not intended to take the place of a physician's service. A surgeon should always be summoned as a precautionary measure where there is an injury of any consequence, but when one cannot be secured a few minutes' delay may mean a fatality. In such a case a person trained in First Aid is invaluable not only to the individual, but through him to the community in which he lives.

There is perhaps no way of ascertaining the number of deaths or serious disabilities which result from lack of proper safeguards or prompt emergency treatment. It is safe to assert they number thousands daily. There can be no doubt that the application of First Aid methods to each case would immeasurably lighten the country's toll of suffering and death.

The dissemination of First Aid training and information has already produced a far-reaching and beneficial influence in the prevention of accidents on railroads, in mines and in great industrial enterprises.

The benefit of a widespread knowledge of First Aid in the event of a great disaster, such as a train wreck, an explosion, an earthquake, etc., is obvious. Laymen who have had First Aid training can render efficient assistance. Many lives may depend upon such emergency care.

Red Cross First Aid work includes (1) the formation and conduct, through Red Cross chapters, of classes for instruction in accident prevention and First Aid to the injured among men and women in all communities and in every industry; (2) the introduction of courses of instruction in high schools and colleges.

The Red Cross is prepared to supply First Aid books and equipment at reasonable prices.

Every person in this country able to do so should, in his own interest, receive Red Cross First Aid instruction. Information about the course and instruction classes may be had at the nearest chapter headquarters.



